of wash goods and white goodsremnants-the one great event of the season's selling-



Our Wash Goods Department

is still holding out, and lower prices than

ever prevail-Take advantage of the chance to buy ce wash goods for almost nothing.

Here they go. t 5c; per yard—lawns, ginghams, dimi-ties that sold for 15c; 12½c and 10c. t 7%c per yard-dimitles, organdies, Egyptian tissue, organdie zephyr, etc. that sold for 25c, 18c, 15c, 121/2c and

At 10c per vard-all of our choicest dimities and organdles that sold for 25c, 18c and 15c per yard.

Hosiery Ladies' black cotton out-size hose-

With high spliced heels and double soles—250 pair. Ladies' tan coton hose, seamless, very

good quality-15c pair. Children's plaid lisle thread hose with silk stripe in all sizes-50c pair. black ribbed cotton hose seamless-10c pair.

Negligee Shirts - Enough to supply your wants these warm days-

Good quality madras shirts, neat pat-Fine madras cloth shirts in neat stripes. checks, etc., \$1.00 each. Extra fine madras shirts, reduced from

Important News of new dress goods-

All of our new autumn dress goods are now here, and not one of these goods need a word of advertising. We buy goods the story of which will interest you. We ask a careful inspection

Children's For exposi-Hats and Bonnets tion wear-

> Our mull trimmed, straw-crowned hats are just the thing to shade the eyes from the glaring light. Prices 75c and \$1.00 cach—in red, white, pink and blue.

Children's mull bonnets at 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$4.50

Large variety of styles and sizes. Notions Leather goods-

Out-of-town shoppers are reminded that

we carriy a very complete line of leather goods, and which we sell at We are showing an entirely new line of Boston Bags, at 1.15, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.50 each. Ladies' combination pocket books at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00



Fringed Ties

At reduced prices, fancy plaids, stripes and checks with knotted fringe ends-

Note the reductions. 25c for 60c and 50c qualities. 50c for \$1.00 and 75c qualities. 75c for \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities.

Underwear Ladies' silk vests.

Low neck and sleeveless, pink, blue, lavender and black—sizes 3 and 4, 50c —sizes 5 and 6, 60c each. Ladies' Jersey ribbed pants, knee length -French band-ecru-25c each. Children's ribbed summer vests, fancy crocheted neck and arms, sllk tape,

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

to fear Spanish prograstination and haggling

over details. One administration public man, who talked with the president and others today, predicted that a preliminary agreement, which would practically settle the war, would be effected within a week.

Firmly, but courteously, the president has declined the earnest appeal of the French ambassador to modify the United States' demands except in slight and comparatively unimportant respects. There is no doubt that the peace negotiations are progressing to the entire satisfaction of the president and the members of the cabinet. A statement to that effect was made today by a high official of the administration, who expressed the belief that within a very short time there would be a complete cessation of hostilities.

The conference yesterday afternoon at the White House, in which the president, M. Cambon and Secretary Day participated. was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of details which are regarded by the president as unimportant and hence the requests of the French ambassador for the most part will be acceded to. One of these was that terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States and preferably in France. The president sees no material objection to granting this request and it is said to be practically settled that the conferences will

be held in Paris The Madrid government, through M. Cambon, propounded a number of questions as to the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba and the territory to be ceded the United States and as to what provision would be made by the United States to protect the interests of Spanish subjects. M. Cambon was informed upon all of these points, presumably to his satis-

Conditions Which Are Absolute.

There is one point, however, which the Spanish authorities, judging from their communication to their representative here, fail fully to comprehend, and Secretary Day's call upon the ambassador last night was for the purpose principally of making perfectly clear this one point, which was that the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone islands to be selected by the United States, and the permanent cession to this government of all of these islands except Cuba, was made a condition precedent to all peace negotiations, and that not until these terms had been fully complied with would this government consent to entertain any peace proposition whatever. This very important condition does not, it is said, seem to be fully comprehended by the Madrid authorities, and it was with the view to setting the ambassador straight upon this point that Secretary Day made his call upon M. Cambon last night.

The questions upon which the Spanish government have so far asked for additional information are regarded by the adminis tration as perfectly legitimate and proper and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of their motives. Under these circumstances it is the purpose of the president to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness and to make the road of peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this government will permit, and, to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted.

Cambon Not Disappointed. The French ambassador was not disan pointed in the result of his meeting with

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

A Map of Cuba. A Map of the West Indies. And a Map of the World, By Mail 14 cents.

The Omaha Dally Bee * EXPOSITION PHOTOGRAVURE * COUPON . . .

This coupon and 10 Cents will A obtain three photogravures of the Exposition. BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

the president yesterday. He realized that the Spanish plea for an abatement of the conditions would be useless so far as it Louched the vital points of the demand. He undoubtedly had reached that conviction at the second interview when the president, in going over with him the terms which he proposed as a basis for peace, had impressed strongly upon him the determination of our government not to indulge in haggling for advantage; not to be equipped with two sets of terms, maximum and minimum conditions; but to lay down at once the propositions that the United States deemed to be fair and just as a basis for peace and having done so, to adhere to them firmly so far as all matters of principle were concerned. But the ambassador felt that it was his

duty, regardless of his personal convictions, the plea of the Spanish government before the president and that is what yesterday's meeting amounted to. Now, with the Spanish govcrament assured that no further modifications can be expected, there is nothing remaining but an acceptance of the terms outright or a rejection without further debate,

which is not expected. Something has been said about an effort on the part of the Spanish government to secure some guarantee from the United States that the lives and property of Spanish citizens in conquered territory shall be cared for. The idea of the administration is that no such pledge or guarantee is necessary. Assuming sovereignty over acquired territory and exercising it either through civil administration, as will be the case with Porto Rico in the end, or through military governorship, as will be the case in Cuba for an indefinite time, the United States assumes a strict obligation to protect the lives, interests and property of all citizens of all neutral nations, and it must be remembered that when a treaty of peace is signed the citizens of Spain, now enemies, will fall in that category.

DEMAND OF THE INDUSTRIES

Illinois Manufacturers Petition the President to Open Spanish Ports on Most Liberal Terms.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.-A big move was made today to include in the peace treaty with Spain provisions for opening new mar-kets for the products of American industries. The following telegram, which was sent today to President McKinley, tells the fact: To the President, Washington, D. C.: The following preamble and resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' association in this city today: Whereas, Negotiations for peace are now

pending for peace between this country and Spain, in which negotiations the president of the United States has outlined his demands, and Whereas, It is believed that such nego-

tintions will result in the appointment of commissioners by both countries for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace;

Whereas, It is of great importance to the manufacturers of this country, and conse-quently of equal importance to all of its people, that the markets of the world be opened to its manufacturers. Now, there-

Resolved, not in any way expressing an opinion upon the question of acquisition of Spanish territory by this country. That it is the sense of this association that the pres-ident of the United States be, and he is hereby respectfully requested, to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of such treaty of peace to exact that the ports of all Spanish territory in the Pacific ocean be opened upon the most liberal terms to all products of American

ndustry; be it further
Resolved. That the secretary of this association send a copy of these resolutions to
President McKinley.

W. B. CONKEY, President.

J. M. GELENN, Secretary.

Gift Arrives in Good Time SANTIAGO, Aug. 2.-6 p. m.-(Delayed in Transmission.)-The Red Cross schooner Mary E. Morse arrived here this afternoon, towed by the tug Briton, being twenty-four days out from Kennebec, with 900 tons of ice, the gift of Miss Adele Gardner of Long Island. Miss Clara Barton presented the complete cargo to General Shafter for the use of the army. The gift was greatly appreciated by the sick, as the hospitals were in bad need of ice.

Kentuckians Off for Porto Rico. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 4.—The transport Hudson sailed early today for Porto Rico, having on board a battalion and a half of the First Kentucky regiment.

Hood's

SHAFTER'S MEN COMING HOME

Army at Santiago to Be Brought North to Recuperate.

Cabinet Takes Action to Secure Transports to Bring the Brave Boys Away from Cubn as Soon

GREAT DANGER FROM YELLOW FEVER

on Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- After the conference at the White House with Secretaries Day and Long the president had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, at which action was taken to secure transportation of General Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk Point, L. I. The conthere was an informal general representa-there was an informal general representa-the island can be.

I write only because I cannot see ference occupied a couple of hours and the means at hand to effect it. It was men finally concluded that there were sufficient vessels off the coast there now for the purpose. When the meeting ended it was officially stated that the number of vessels now there was adequate for the removal of the army. The dispatch of the troops home, accordingly, will begin at once.

Another point taken up during the day was a thorough consideration of the expense rolls of the war and a discussion of where retrenchment could be immediately made. Steps for the disbandment of the auxiliary navy have already begun and other actions demanded in the interests of economy will follow.

Cavalry to Come First.

Upon being informed of the formal request made by the commanding generals of the American army at Santiago to have their men removed immediately to the United States, the War department officials stated that this request had been anticipated, and that the department had been directing the best part of its energies to the return of General Shafter's forces to the United States. It has already provided for their reception an ideal camp at Montauk Point, L. I., and orders were sent forward yesterday to begin the homeward movement by embarking at Santiago five cavalry regiments of Shafter's force, including Roosevelt's Rough Riders. It is the intention of the department, and General Shafter was instructed to so inform the troops publicly, to conduct this movement as rapidly as the resources of the government will permit, having a regard for the safety of the men themselves. It was not deemed possible nor desirable to bring them all here at one time, no only from the lack of transports, but for medical reasons, the physicians representing that a sudden change in climate would probably kill many of the soldiers who have not passed the convalescent stage. So it was the purpose to remove to the mountains back of Santiago such of the command as could not be embarked immediately, in or der to place them in the best possible hygienic surroundings while they were waiting for their turn to come to go aboard

Official Statement. The following official statement has been

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 4.—The secretary of war has ordered General Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transports can be provided, and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison. Ships for the Spanish pris-oners will arrive as follows: Steamer Isla de Luzon, sailed from Cadiz July 27, due at Santiago August 9, capacity, 2,136; Isla de Panay, sailed from Cadiz July 31, due at Santiago August 12, capacity, 1,699; Pela de Satrustegui, sailed from Cadiz August 1, due at Santiago August 13, capacity, 2,254; Coradonga, sailed from Cadiz August 1. due it Santiago August 13, capacity, 2.174; eamer Colon, sailed from Cadiz August 2, due at Santiago August 14, capacity, 2,213; Leon XIII, sailed from Cadiz August 2, due at Santiago August 14, capacity, 2,256; San Augustin, sailed from Cadiz August 2, due at Santiago August 14, capacity, 1,070; San Ignacio de Loyala, sailed from Cadiz August 3, due at Santiago August 15, capacity, 1,350; San Francisco, sailed from Cadiz August 4. due at Santiago August 16, capacity, 1,350; Alicante, sailed from Martinique August 4 due at Santiago August 7, capacity, 1,900; total capacity, 18,402.

American transports now at Santiago are as follows: Catania, 800 men; Gates City, 600; Grand Duchess, 1,200; Miami, 900; Mateawan, 720; Vigilance, 800; Olivette, 500; Berkshire, 250; total, 5,770 men. These will sail for New York as fast as they can b comfortably embarked.

The rest at Montauk Point will prepare seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they will probably take part. The first transport left San tiago yesterday. The movement is expected to be completed by the 20th of the month Five United States volunteer regiments, im munes, have been ordered to Santiago for garrison duty; the first has already arrived, the others are being pushed forward as rapidly as transportation can be furnished. Major General S. M. D. Young, who recently returned from Santiago, where he was stricken with climatic fever, was today ordered to take command of the camp estab lished at Montauk Point, L. I. Brigadier General Randall, who was yesterday ordered to duty at Montauk Point, will assist Gen eral Young in the administration of affairs

at that point. Climate Tells on the Army.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.-(Delayed n Transmission.)-Summoned by Major General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps Genera Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where

it is healthier. As a result of the conference General Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Colonel Theodore Roose velt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry, to General Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

Major General Shafter-Sir: In a meet Major General snatter—sir: In a meeting of the general and medical officers, called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in our view of what shoul! be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of the wards. There is no possible tion of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the en-tire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division where I command one of the two brigades where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickly season. August, and beginning of September. son, August, and beginning of September. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache.

Would Mean Disaster. All of us are certain, as soon as the au-thorities at Washington fully appreciate the condition of the army, we will be sent home. If we are kept here it will, in all human possibility, mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick

list, large through it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent are fit for active work. Six weeks on the north main coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make up all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are eager to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico.

We can be moved north if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here would face yellow fever with as much in difference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here and there has not been since the city sur-rendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakned condi-tion, and anyhow, the interior is rather than the coast, as I have found by I reconnaissance. Our present camps nctual are as healthy as any camps at this end of

men who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardships and danger so uncomplainingly go to destruc-tion without striving so far as lies in me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecces-sary and undeserved. Yours respectfully, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Colonel Commanding First Brigade.

After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative all the American general officers united in a round-robin addressed to General Shafter. It reads

Others Agree with Roosevelt.

We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc. of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the Island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure

to come in the near future.

We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such : move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

This army must be moved at once or per-ish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives Our opinions are the result of careful per

sonal observation and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army. We understand the situation absolutely.

This was signed by the following officers: John Ford Kent, major general volun-teers, commanding First division, Fifth corps; J. C. Bates, major general voluncorps; J. C. Bates, major general volun-teers, commanding provisional division; Ada R. Chaffee, major general, command-ing Third brigade, Second division; Samuel S. Summer, brigadier general volunteers, commanding First brigade cavairy; Will Ludlow, brigadier general volunteers, com-manding First brigade Second division; manding First brigade, Second division;
Adelbert Ames, brigadier general volunteers, commanding Third brigade, First division; Leonard Wood, brigadier general volunteers, commanding city of Santiago; Theodore Roosevelt, colonel, commanding Second cavalry brigade.

Major M. W. Wood, the chief surgeon of the First division, said: "The army must be moved north," adding, with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself." General Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington: Hon Charles H. Allen Assistant Secre-

tary Navy: This army is incapable because of sickness from marching anywhere ex-cept to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once. To a correspondent of the Associated Presi

General Ames said: "If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them north without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company here.'

REPORT SPANISH ADVANCING

Story is Not Believed by Americans-Spanish Commander at Ponce to Be Tried.

PONCE, Aug. 3 .- (Via Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 4.)-The Spaniards are reported to be advancing, though it is not generally believed. In addition to the regular fortifications at Aibonito, on the road to San Juan it is reported that the enemy mined the cliffs, preparatory to blocking the road if obliged to retire.

San Martin, the Spanish commander here who evacuated this place without orders, is a prisoner at San Juan de Porto Rico. He will be tried for cowardice and probably will be executed.

WANT TO GET OUT OF DEATH HOLE.

Colonel Turner, Fifth Illinois, Sends an Urgent Appeal Home. SPRINGFIELD, III., Aug. 4.-The following telegram was received today by Governor Tanner from Colonel Henry L. Turner, commanding the First Ilanois infantry, now in front of Santiago:

SANTIAGO, Cuba. Governor John R. Tanner, Springfield: If you can do anything to get this army out of Cuba you will help to save a great disaster. COLONEL TURNER.

Immediately upon its receipt Governor Tanner answered as follows: Turner, Colonel First Illinois Infantry Santiago de Cuba: Have your telegram of this date. Am solicitous and anxious about

our boys of the First and assure you and through you them, that I will do everything in my power to get them out of that death hole. JOHN R. TANNER. Governor Tanner then went out to Camp Tanner and consulted Colonel Marshall of the Eighth infantry, which is composed of colored men, to ascertain if they desired to actly, our own internal revenue rates. These go to Cuba in the place of the First infantry. He found them not only unanimous but enthusiastically in favor of the propoition and anxious that the governor should offer their services. Governor Tanner accordingly wired Adjutant General Corbin at Washington, asking that the First infantry e withdrawn if possible and offering the Eighth in its stead.

Not to Be Retired at Present. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- It has been inally determined that the cruisers Yale and Harvard, chartered by the navy from the American Steamship company for auxiliary naval purposes, shall remain in the cossession of that department for the present. The naval branch, however, has no further need for these vessels, but they will be loaned to the War department, which will bear the expense incidental to their charter and use

FEEDING NEW ENGLAND.

Western Products in Pavor A Battle Creek food concern (The Pos tum Cereal Co., Lim.) are sending a prepared food called Grape-Nuts to Boston by the carload. The New England people are proverbial for the care with which they select food, and these Grape-Nuts appeal strongly to them as the article is made to supply a need for a pre-digested and tooth-some food, and something different from the ordinary soft mushes. They are known to possess in a concentrated form, the most

MILES' PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Proposes to Flank the Spanish Out of Their Strong Positions.

BROOKE TO GET IN REAR OF THE ENEMY

General Stone Makes a Daring Reconnaissance-Five Regiments on Transports Walting to Be Landed at Ponce.

PONCE, Aug. 2 .- (Via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Aug. 3 .- Delayed in Transmission.)-The plan of campaign is not fully determined upon, but the natural strength of the Spanish position at Albonito and the character of the defensive works erected there necessitates a flank movement. The turning movement was inaugurated today, when General Brooke landed 3,000 men at Arroyo, sixty miles east of here. From there he can strike the military road leading to San Juan at Cayey, beyond Albonito. This will compel the Spanish commander, General Otega, who has a great reputation, to abandon his stronghold or be caught between two fires.

It is possible that a second column may move on his left flank also, in which case the present advance on his front will be shown to be only a feint. General Stone is making a dashing reconnaissance north in the direction of Arecibo. He went into Adjuntas last night with five men and four correspondents and today he brought his command on along the Utuado road. The road rises west of the Cayo range and is rough, but practicable, for cavalry and infantry If it is found possible at Utuado a light column of troops may be pushed across to the north coast and strike in on San Juan on the left flank. But if General Brooke is successful it is probable that General Otega will find Albonita untenable, in which case the whole of our army, after effecting a junction, will move on the main road.

General Stone met with a most enthuslastic welcome from the natives in the villages and towns through which he passed. Women and children strewed the streets with flowers, and as he passed houses and town halls flew home-made American flags. Behind him moves C company of the Second Wisconsin regiment, under Lieutenant Bodines. The enemy, numbering about 400, preceded him. The enemy has for hours been in full retreat. Our advance has not been extended beyond Juan Diaz, though reconnoitering parties have touched Coamo.

Advance Will Be Rapid. General Garretson's brigade and the batteries are camped just beyond Ponce. A general advance will not be ordered until all of General Miles' plans are perfected, but when the advance is once begun it will be very rapid. The fleet will bombard San Juan and make other diversions to keep the enemy busy at every point.

In the harbor of Ponce and at Arroyo on board ship is the Third Illinois, the First Ohio, the Fourth Pennsylvania, the Fifth and Nineteenth regulars, and the Thirty-Second Michigan. There are constant alarms at the outposts, but there has been no fighting as yet.

PONCE, Island of Porto Rico, Aug. 4 .- So far as known, no further forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly. There has been no fighting up to the present, so far as known. The Spaniards are expected to make their first stand at Albonito, thirty-five miles from here, where 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish regulars are believed to be entrenched. The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days.

Enemy in Front and Rear. PONCE, Island of Porto Rico, Aug. 2 .-(Via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Aug. eneral Roy Stone, while reconnoiter ing northwards along the road leading to Arecibo, on the north coast, with a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment, encountered opposition at Utuado, where a small force of Spanish regulars and volunteers had been instructed by Captain General Machias to resist to the bitter end. The Spaniards refused to surrender and General Stone telephoned back to Adjuntas that he would push on, aided by a force of natives armed with machetes. Before the messengers left Adjuntas, where twelve men had been left, a Spanish force was reported to be between General Stone and Adjuntas, picketed on the trail between Adjuntas and Utuado, in the heart of the mountains. As the troops have to move in single file, ten men can stop a regiment. General Stone's messengers rode all night.

BOARD TO CONSIDER PROMOTIONS

All Recommendations in the Navy to Be Referred to It. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- So numerous have been the recommendations presented to the secretary of the navy for the promotion or recognition in some other suit-

able manner of American sailors, officers and enlisted men who have so notably distinguished themselves during the present war that Secretary Long has now determined to create a special board for the purpose of considering all such cases on their merits. This was a practice adopted after the civil war had progressed some time to avoid charges of discrimination that had begun to be made in many cases. While this naval board will consider the great mass of cases on favorable recommendation, in some few instances the president and Secretary Long will reserve to themselves the right of independent action, such, for instance, as that in the case of Lieutenant

FIXING UP THE TARIFF RATES Occupation of Cuba and Porto Rice Makes Temporary Arrange-

ments Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- It is understood that the officials of the War department have about completed the tariff tobacco schedules to be applied to Cuban ports, and that it will follow very closely, if not exare 12 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff; \$3.60 per 1,000 on cigars weighing more than three pounds to the 1,000, \$1.50 per 1,000 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the 1,000 and \$1 per 1,000 on all tobacco cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the

The general tariff for Porto Rico has been prepared at the Treasury department, and is now awaiting the action of the War department. It is intimated that the rates will closely follow the present Spanish rates as applied to imports from Spain, which are about 10 per cent less than the general rates collected upon shipments from other countries.

Two Transports Aground. PONCE, Aug. 3 .- (Delayed in Transmission.)-The transport Massachussetts, hav ing on board Troops A and C of the New York cavalry, the Philadelphia troop of the Sixth cavalry and the Eighth infantry, is aground here. The Roumania, with batteries of artillery under the command of Major Rodney, is aground at Guanica. The transport Washington, with the Fourth Peunsylvania regiment and the Seneca, with Colonel Querto's regiment, are landing today at Guanica. The Eleventh and Nine teenth regular infantry regiments and Troop B of the Second cavalry, have disembarked

Cutting Down Navy Expenses. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 - Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attention EAST MIDWAY. to reducing the expenses of the Navy de-

partment, which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the wishes of the president, and it is expected that a similar policy will be adopted by all of the other executive departments affected. One of the first steps adopted by the Navy department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary, but are owned by the govern ment, will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American liners, the Navy department will surrender the vessel to its owners and cancel the charter.

IN CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA

Record of the Daily Doings of the Second Nebraska and of Grigsby's Rough Riders

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 2 .- (Special Correspondence.)-Upon the basis that the states are to be proportionately represented in General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico, the officers and men of the Second Nebraski are quite hopeful that they will be ordered out. Up to this time they have entertained fears that they might be returned home from Chickamauga to be dubbed "tin soldiers.'

Regimental Adjutant Lieutenant Harding. Regimental Quartermaster Lieutenant Myers and Captain Hayward of Company C left yesterday on a ten days' leave of absence for their respective homes in Nebraska. Quartermaster Sergeant Joe Mason will be in charge of the quartermaster's department during the absence of Quartermaster Myers, Lieutenant Hodgins of Company G will be in charge of the adjutant's office during Adjutant Harding's absence. Lieutenant Burr left Sunday for Atlanta o join the Third United States infantry, having been ordered there by the War department.

The regiment has finished target practice The companies all made excellent records The members of the band, under Theodore Mitter, had rifle practice yesterday after-

Private Maher of company H received a consignment of fine peaches yesterday from his aunts, the Mahers of South Carolina, which were enjoyed by the entire company The new corporals for company H are: Louis Belder, J. H. Mitts, George L. Mooney, Edwin C. Oakley.

Private Charles B. Watson of company H has been elected company cook and will hereafter wear the stripes of a corporal. Grigsby's Rough Riders.

All of the tents for the use of the band of Colonel Grigsby's Rough Riders have been erected and the band is now in excellent condition. Colonel Grigsby, who has been slightly

indisposed for the last two or three days, was much improved yesterday. Lieutenant George Grigsby, who has been ill at Rossville, went on Lookout mauntain yesterday afternoon, where he will spend several days recuperating. Major French, commander of the Black

Hills squadron, has obtained a ten days'

leave of absence and will leave for Washington today or tomorrow. Lieutenant Bailey of troop M, who has been ill for several days, is improving and will soon be out again.

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